## National Republican | THE RED CLOUD REPORT.

W. J. MURTAGH. .... Editor and Proprietor. THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN is published every morning (dunday excepted) at the southwest for-mor of Thirteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, and is furnished to subscribers (by carriers) at fifty

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## All communications, whether on business or for publication, should be addressed to Wm. J. MURTAGH. Proprietor, NATIONAL REPUBLICAN,

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN HAS A LARGER CIRCULATION THAN ANY OTHER MORNING PAPER IN THE DISTRICT OF CO-

TUESDAY MORNING ...... OCTOBER 19 1876. A SPECIAL from Jackson, Mississippi, says that at a banquet in that city a day or two since, attended by prominent Southern Republicans, the most significant toast was : "The political unity of the South." It was responded to by the assertion that the Southern States still retain an important power in the affairs of the nation, which should be unitedly expressed in the next National Republican convention. These sentiments, which do honor to the foresight of Southern Republicans, have repeatedly been enforced in these columns, and we are gratified to know that they were unanimously and enthusiastically approved upon the occasion referred to, and that it was resolved to take immediate measures to carry them into effect.

THE contest in Maryland waxes warmer as the days preceding the municipal election in Politimore decrease in number. The "Potato Bug" candidates, as the nominees of the Reformers are derisively termed, are abused by the organ of the "Repeaters" without stint. That journal also persists in its attempts to give the contest a sectarian character by its references to the tenets of a "particular church," and accusations that the "Reform" candidates design a war upon its votaries. This is dangerous ground for the "Repeaters," and one which the Reformers deprecate as likely to disturb the peace of the city. The discussion of the regular reform issues are sufficiently exciting of themselves without the addition of religious and sectarian features. Are the Democrats afraid to submit to the decision of the people upon their political merits, that they constantly endeavor to provoke discussions which must perforce excite the prejudices of sect against sect and appeal to the worst passions of human nature? It certainly has that appearance now. If the Repeaters' organ wishes to win the fight, it should preserve its temper and shoot square at the mark. If there is no need of reform in city and State government show it to the people. They may be trusted surely to make up a correct verdict upon the facts. If, however, it is determined to divert attention from the damaging charges of corruption with which its party is assailed and make the sectarian issues prominent, it had best take warning that it is certain to be defeated even upon such ground. The day is happily past in this country when the people will indorse a contest of that character.

THE FALL OF MARSH'S CHARGES. The report of the Red Cloud commission, which occupies a major portion of our space this morning, is an interesting and important document, and well worth the attention of our readers. That the gentlemen composing the commission have thoroughly and exhaustively investigated the charges which Professor Marsh preferred against the Indian Bureau is evident beyond the peradventure of a doubt. That they have been careful in searching for the truth, and ever actuated by feelings of justice towards all concerned, no one can deny. That the investigation has failed to find in any of Professor Marsh's charges meat enough to support them in any important particular the report itself distinctly and conclusively states; and thus, after spending months of technols and persistent labor in inspecting the workings of the most complicated and perplexing bureau under the National Government, the commission send to the president of the board of Indian commissioners a complete vindication of the Secretary of the Interior and the official head of the faction Bureau. Of the many severe charges which the Professor laid at the door of the Indian department, none of them, when subjected to the close and searching scrutiny of investigation, were stistained by anything except a conglomeration of assumed facts, all of which grew beautifully less by degrees as the commission arrived at the real facts in the case, leaving, as it will be seen by the report, Mr. Marsh in an unpleasant and unenviable pesition before the public. In the "blanket charge," where the Professor attempts to burden the Department with the responsibility of willful fraud, the commission state that they cannot in any way concur with the justice of the particular statement which Mr. Marsh makes as evidence of irregularity and fraud. This charge was not made upon a count, but simply upon the certificate of the intoxicated half-breed, Louis Reshaw, and is a fair representative of all the statements made derogatory to the honor and integrity of the Indian Bureau, and upon these poorly founded statements alone the Professor has relied for his support. Therefore, so far as Professor Marsh is concerned, it might be with justice remarked that he jumped at conclusions, and the conclusions proved invariably to be wrong. The investigation has, however, brought to light many existing abuses which call for immediate reform, but they are abuses which have clung to the Indian Department for many years ; few of them, if any, having originated under the present management, while many old ones have been discovered and broken up. The suggestions made by the commission respecting the reformation of these irregularities are ample and complete, and if adopted will redound to the benefit of the Indian service in a great degree; but, in justice to Commissioner Smith, the fact should be mentioned that he discovered many of the abuses reported by the committee over a year ago, and set himself at work assiduously to reform them, having so stated in his annual report, rendered several months since. In making the report the commission have clearly demonstrated the difficult and perplexing duties incumbent upon the official head of the bureau, as well as vindicating him in the discharge of the same, and in referring to this they say: "Upon the Commissioner the "duty chiefly devolves of administering " affairs. Upon him rests the direct respon-"sibility of that branch of the public ser-"vice. If it is honestly and successfully "conducted, to him belongs the honor. If "it is negligently or fraudulently adminis-"tered, to him should be awarded the condemnation. We have seen nothing in

"has enjoyed since its establishment." New Publications. "Lectures to My Students." By C. H. Spurgeon. Published by Sheldon & Co., New York. For sale by Wm. Ballantyne. "Leah," a Woman of Fashion. By Mrs. Annie Edwards. Published by Sheldon & Co.,

"that the present Commissioner earnestly

" during his administration the Indian ser-

It will be noticed that from the certificate of

It will be noticed that from the certificate of General Bradley and others, the statement of Red Cloud to the effect that these entile had been issued to his people and that they were not smaller than those turned over for slaughter of an ordinary issue day, is left to sand without any indersonent from these officers, upon the ordence of Red Cloud and two other Indians. It may therefore, be doubted whether the officers themselves joinced much confidence in the statement of the Indians. It is much to be regretted that Gra, Iradley and his associates, if they desired to associate the probable facts concerning the weight and quality of the eatite issued to the Indians, ald not, instead of visiting the remainder of a herd of seven poor cattle without the knowledge of the agent or cantractor, visit the agency corral, when 701 head of eatile were being weighed and issued within a mile and a half of their camp. Had they done so, they would have been able to turnish us with important aid in settling the vexed question of frauds in beef contracts.

It cannot be seriously claimed even by Prof. Marsh that the weight of cattle delivered at Red Cloud Agency at that time was only 338 pounds gress, for the average of yearlings would be as great or even greater than that; and there is overwhelming evidence that the great balk of the cattle were full grown cows and oxen, and that few young cattle were delivered.

Prof. Marsh claims that Dr. Saville admitted to Rev. S. D. Himman and himself that "these seven cattle had all been receipted for to the contractor, received by him, and were in his charge," and that "all, or nearly all of them, were subsectus it shad not remember distinctly the facts about the cattle; that my impression was that there were six, instead of eight, and two of them at least were yearlings, and had not been received from the centractor; and this indefinite statement Prof. Marsh toriums into his positive statement.

catile; that my impression was that there were six, instead of eight, and two of them at least were yearlings, and had not been received from the contractor; and this indefinite statement Prof. Marsh toriures into his positive statement, which I corrected twice—once in the presence of Bishop Harc, when I accased him of perverting my werds. Yet after this correction he publishes the incorrect statement as quoted from me. On my return to the agency I found the facts as follows: Two of the eight cattle referred to by Prof. Marsh were mitch cows—one of them belonging to Mr. Reed living near Cheyenne, the other a cow which the herders had milked all summer, and the remaining six were a part of the thirteen head which I had rejected, and which, instead of being taken as usual out of the curral by the Indians, had gone to the range with the herd. Some of these cattle were killed on the range, as was the case with the milch cows, but none of them were issued to the Indians as beef. Bishop Hare is here called in to settle the point in dispute, who says in answer to the question: "What is your recollection as to that conversation?"

"I understand the point Professor Marsh made was that Ir. Savite had said that he receipted for those seven head of cattle, and thereby made for those seven head of cattle, and thereby made for those covernment responsible for them, while I u-

"I understand the point Professor Marsh male was that Irr. Savilie had said that he receipted for those seven head of cattle, and thereby male the Government responsible for them, while I understood Irr. Savilie to say that he did not receipt for them, but simply received them. He made a distinction between the two words. He (Irr. Savilie) represented that they were driven up with the rest of the cattle, and he had permitted them to be driven into the corral, and afterward they were issued to the Indians; that he did not receipt for them, although he received them. There is a distinction plainly implied between the two words—that is to say, if he had receipted for them, the Government would be responsible and be head to pay for them, while, if he nerely allowed them to be driven in and did not receipt for them, the Government was not responsible for them.

"The difference was in the two words 'receipted' and 'received,' Professor Marsh understanding that it was receipted,' and Dr. Savilie that it was 'received.' It was in regard to that the feeling was displayed. As to what Saville had previously said, I do not know."

"The cist mony of Rishop Hare corroborates Sa-

was displayed. As to what Saville had previously said, I do not know."

The testimony of Bishop Hare corroborates Saville's statement, and leads us to the conclusion that Protessor Marsh misunderstood Dr. Saville. The statement of Dr. Saville is further confirmed by J. H. Foster, the brother of J. W. Bosler, the Superintendent for the contractors, who testified, (p. 165) as follows:

"Q. Do you remember anything of a time when there were only seven head of cattle at Red Cloud Agrency T.

"Q. Do you remember anything of a time when there were only seven head of cattle at Red Cloud Agency?"

"A. Yes, sir, I cannot tell the number, but I remember the time that there was a small bunch of cattle there."

"Q. What kind of cattle were they?"

"A. Poor cattle, and such cattle as Dr. Saville rejected and never receipted to me for. I was in the East, and I returned some time in December—I think it was the latter part of December—and there were cattle unreceipted for for some time back, and Dr. Saville told me that there had been a lot of cattle received in November that he thought he would have to reject, and it strikes me it was fifteen head that he just struck off from the average and did not receipt for. I had the privilege of taking them out of the herd, but they were killed by the Indians, so that I never got them out, and never got any pay for them."

From all the evidence we are satisfied that the cattle were never receipted for or issued by the agent, and that they were not a fair sample of the cattle usually issued to the agency.

Before passing from this subject, however, it may be well to note how General Bradley, Captain Mix and Lieutenant Hay arrived at the average gross weight of these cattle. In their certificate they say that "each of us, unknown to the others, marked at that time his estimate of the gross weight of the cattle, and remember the average to be 388 pounds." Certainly one would understand from the above that 388 pounds were gross weight, though not distinctly so stated by him. Lieutenant Leonard Hay, in describing the cattle, says: "There were seven head of cattle there, and there were two cows out of the seven. There was only one which might be called a steer, but it was not full grown at all, and the others, were two cows out of the seven. There was only one which might be called a steer, but it was not full grown at all, and the others, were undersize and meagre in flesh. My estimate was 450 poundsgross, just as they stood. The estimate of the other gentlemen was smaller,

some 288 pounds." It turns out after all, notwithstanding the testimony of these gentlemen and
their certificate, that the 285 pounds represented
the net weight and not the "gross." Captain Mix,
who also signed the certificate, says in hig testimony, (p. 112):
"I should explain to the Commission that the estimate which we made there of the weight of the
cattle was an estimate of their net weight. But
Mr. Hay thought we were estimating on the gross
weight, and his figures were not changed, because
we thought the matter might be inquired into, and
it would not look well to change the figures. For
this reason the average net weight was increased
about thirty pounds, 1 think; and therefore this
average we made of 285 pounds was net weight,
and not the gross weight.

If we correct the error which Captain Mix says
arose from Lieutenant Hay's mode of estimating
and deduct thirty pounds, which is manifestly too
great an amount, from the 230 pounds not, we
have 325 pounds net, or 650 pounds gross, for these
very poor cattle, the remainder of a herd.
We think the certificate of the army officers suffers much by the correction of Captain Mix. We
can harrily conceive of a less reliable mode of ascertaining either the net or gross weight of any
herd of cattle than that adopted by these gentlemen. That out of several hundred delivered, seven
cattle might be found which would not average
forore than 630 to 700 pounds, is a fact which we
think his ay have existed, and yet the whole average for 3x months be as great as the receipts of
Ir. Saville show. The fact that cattle of the deceription of these seven head will average in the
neighborhood of 700 pounds per head, may serve
to assist us in determining what herds of fullgrown cows and steers, four years old and upwards,
in fair condition, ought to serve.

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in fair condition, ought to serve.

The following affidavit is in point:

State of Jone, Woodbury County, as:

1. Cornelius McNamars, of Woodbury county,
Iowa, being duly sworn according to law, declare
and say, that in the month of November, 1874, 1
was employed at Red Cioud agency as chief herder
under J. J. Saville, United States Indian agent;
that after the issue of beef cattle of November 2,
1874, there remained in the range two milk cows,
two yearling calves, and four head of poor cattle,
which the agent, J. J. Saville, told me not to issue
to the Indians, as he intended to reject them from
the receipts of the contractor; that one of said
cows was afterwards killed by a bank falling upon
her; that two of said four cattle were crippled in
some manner before being turned over to me, supposed to have been crippled in weighing; that both
of said cattle (steers) afterwards diod, one from
its injuries and the other from some other cause;
that I killed one of the calves and used the meat
for the herders at the herding camp; that hermaining cow was killed by the Indians, and the
remaining calf and poor steers I gave to the Indians, making no count or charge for them.

Connectives McNamara at Story City

Cornelius McNamara.

Subscribed and sworn to before me and in m presence by Cornelius McNamara, at Sloux City Iowa, this 23d day of August, A. D. 1875.

Clerk District Court, in and for Woodbury county

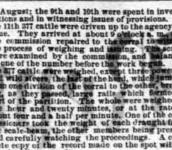
Lowa.

Professor Marsh makes the charge that on the 4th day of November Dr. Saville received and receipted for several hundred head of Texas cattle at an average weight of 1,043 pounds and issued them to the Indians, while the true weight did not exceed in his judgment 750 pounds, which he considered a liberal estimate. He says that all the cattle of this herd "were wretchedly gaunt and thin, and a majority of them were small, many othem being yearlings. A large number of them were of the kind known among cattle men as 'scalawags,' and not a few of them were weak and decreptd."

them being yearlings. A large number of them were of the kind known among cattle men as "scalawags," and not a few of them were weak and decrepted."

The testimony on this subject is very voluminous, and involves the general question of the weight of Texas cattle when weighted directly of the range, and in fact the only possible system with the facilities now at the command of the Indian agents in that country. In army contracts it is not unusual to require that cattle shall be "lotted;" that is, kept from food and water twelve hours before weighing, and vards or corrals for that purpose are provided. Similar rule governs the delivery of beef at the great beef markets of the country, but at the Indian agencies no such rule has ever been adopted, nor can it be until the Government shall erect corrals of sufficient capacity to hold the large herds which are required to supply the Indians.

The Department, contractors and all persons concerned understand that beef for the Sioux Indians is to be delivered on the hoof directly "off grass and water." The difference in weight of an ox "off grass and water." and one which has been lotted tweive hours is differently estimated at from to 10 100 pounds. An ox which would weigh 1,000 pounds "off grass and water," would weigh from 105 to 1,000 pounds if lotted twelve hours; and if shipped a long way by rail the sarinkage would be much greater. This difference is well understood by men who take the Indian contracts, and they are thereby enabled to put their price so much under that at which lotted cattle are furnished, as to lead men not familiar with the subject to think and say that such a contract samot be honestly filled without loss. The practice of receiving and weighing beef cattle as the Indian agencies without a previous "lotting" has probably resulted in little if any real loss to the Government, since contracts have been made with a full understanding that the price must be put low enough to cover the difference of weight. But the practice admits into every contra "the course of our investigations that would lead us to any other conclusion than "and sincerely desires to perform his duty "faithfully to the country, and that "vice has reached a higherstandard than it Cheyenne to Red Cloud we saw cattle of this class, and their weight was a matter of discussion among some of the members of the commission, and they were of the opinion that from 150 to 850 pounds would be a good average. We were none of us prepared for the actual demonstration which was witnessed. We arrived at Red Cloud on the 8th



of August; the 9th and 10th were spent in investigations and in witnessing issues of provisions. On the 11th 377 cattle were criven up to the agency for issue. They arrived at about 9 o'slock a m, and the commission repaired to the normal too inceed the process of weighing and issuing. The scales were examined by the commission, and balanced by one of the number before the work begat. All the 37 cattle were weighed, except three powerful and wild steers the last of the head, which immed from our division of the corral to the other, breaking, as they passed large rais which formed hapart of the partition. The whole were weighed in one hear and twenty minutes, or at the rate of about four and a hair per minute. One of the commissioner took the weight of each d'raught from the scale beam, the other members being present and carefully watching the proceedings. A complete every of the record made on the spot will be iound in the appendix.

The average of the herd was 1,083 pounds, and it will be seen that many of them weighed more than 1,200 pounds, and a few probably more than 1,500 pounds, and arrived on the Platta during June and July. With this evidence the question of the possibility of a contractor, being able to deliver cattle of the weight of 1,000 pounds, and upwards, would seem to be settled. But that we might be certain that this hort had not been selected for the occasion, three days later, on our way to Spotted Tail, we made a decour of about thirty-five miles, and visited the contractor's herd on the Niobrara river. That herd contained about 5,500 head, and they were of the same class, and of about the same average size and weight as these we had seen delivered on the 11th. We caused them all to be driven before us, and two of the commissioners also rode through them, as they were scattered on the plain, carefully motioning many hundreds; and we became fully satisfied that the 317 delivered at the agency were no more than a fair sample of the larger herd. A few of the cattle were small; but they were g have been delivered to the Indians of Red. Cloud and Spotted Tail Agencies during the last three years, the Indian and his friends have little cause to complain; and we carnestly wish that all the laboring people of the country could be as well and liberally supplied. The Foreman contract for 1874-5 covers six agen-cies, as before stated, and it appears that there were delivered the following cattle:

Agency, No. of Pounds Amount, General average. Yankion... 1,120 1,021,208 23,491.41 911 888-1120 Crower'k . 1,935 1,737,000 39,956.79 897 1305-1935 Standing
Rock... 5,041
Chéyeme 3,959
Spotted
Tail... 7,087
RedCloud 9,423
9,575,983
249,529,41
1018
2215-9423 Total... 28,365 28,606,152 700,854.48 The average weight on whole contract 911 957-28.865.

11.c average weight on whole contract being 911 to 7-28,856.

At the request of the commissioners, Mr. Bosler presented for their private use an abstract from his books for that year. The commissioners feel themselves justified in extracting from it so much as shows his purchases of cattle. The total number was, of beeves, 22,225, and of cows, 7,656; making a total-of 29,890.

There can be little doubt that Mr. Bosler bought for filling this contract the large number of 29,890 head; of which he delivered 28,855 head; showing a loss of 995 head.

This abstract furnishes us with the exact cost of every animal, the cost of herding, and all incidental expenses, including interest on the capital invested, and not receipts on the contract. We find from the testimony of numerous witnesses familiar with the subject, that the prices shown by said abstract to dave been paid for these cattle, were the ruling prices in that country during that year. It appears from all sources, and there is no dispute upon the point, that during thospring and summer of 1874 the market price of through Texas cattle delivered on the Platte was for cows from \$10,50 to \$12 per head, and for beeves from \$16 to \$15 per head. It should also be stated here that the first contract was for 22,590,000 pounds of beef, at \$2.39 per bundred pounds, and that after that amount has been furnished the contractor was called upon to furnish 25 per cent, in excess of that amount, as his contract provided he should do upon proper notice. But the notice was not given, as it should have been, in season to cnable the contractor to purchase the required amount at the ordinary market rates, but at a time when, his upon proper notice. But the notice was not given, as it should have been, in season to enable the contractor to purchase the required amount at the ordinary market rates, but at a time when, his own stock having been exhausted, he would be obliged to go into the market and obtain the required supply at very much advanced rates. He claimed that the notice was not given in season, and refused to comply with the request. His position was deemed to be tenable and legal. Under the stress of these circumstances a new contract was entered into March 17, 1875, with the approval of the Board of Indian Commissioners, by which he agreed to furnish the additional amount required at \$3 per hundred pounds. Under these two contracts 22,926 head of cattle were furnished, weighing 28,606,182 pounds. It has been shown heretofore that the average weight for the year was 961 pounds. It would require, therefore, to fill the first contract, 22,704 cattle or theresbout, disregarding fractions, and 6,161 to fill the second contract. If we assume that the cattle furnished were one fourth cows and three fourths beeves, and that the price for cows and beeves furnished under the first contract was—cows \$12 and beeves \$18, and that for all cattle furnished under the second contract the contractor paid an average of \$20 per head, which from evidence in our possession is probably nearly correct, we have the means of determining the probable cost of the cattle to the contractor. If, as seems to be true, the cost of herding is \$2 per head, allowing the contractor interest on his investment for one half the year at ten per cent., we have fill the means necessary to determine the probable net profits on the contract and the account may be stated as follows, viz. 5.67c cows at \$12, \$68,112; 17,028 beeves at \$18, \$300,504; 6,161 cattle at \$20, \$122,220; cost of the fill of interest on investment, \$555,566; interest on investment, \$555,666; interest on investment, a ten per definition of the contractor. If the per definition of the contractor inter 504; 0,101 Cattle at \$50. \$212, 222; cost of nerding at \$2 per head, \$57,750. Total investment, \$55,505; interest on investment, six months, at ten per cent, \$27,778.30. Total cost, \$53,3344.30. Net profits, \$117,510.18. Total cost to the Government, \$700.

interest on investment, six months, at ten per cent., \$27,778.30. Total cost, \$533,344.30. Net profits, \$117,510.18. Total cost to the Government, \$700,-884.48.

With full compliance with the contracts of 1874-75 we are satisfied from all the evidence that the above sum of \$117,510.18 at least was possible as net profit to the contractor, assuming that he lost by accident, disease, and Indian raids 995 head, which is the number purchased by him in excess of what he turned over and was paid for, and which were lost by him. This would seem to dispose of the question as to the number of cattle delivered by the contractor. When we come to consider the weight of the cattle delivered, we are met with the remarkable fact that the average weight for the year at each of the six agencies is very nearly the same, or that the difference is but slight and accounted for. The average for the year at Red Cloud was 1,017 pounds; at Cheyenne river, 1,013, a difference of 104 pounds; at Yankton 912 pounds, a difference of 122 pounds; at Yankton 912 pounds, a difference of 129 pounds; at Yankton 912 pounds, a difference of 19 pounds; at Standing Rock 974 pounds, a difference of 119 pounds; at the Crow Creek \$183, a difference of 119 pounds, at the Crow Creek \$183, a difference of 119 pounds, a the Crow Creek \$183, a difference of 119 pounds, the vidence that these are small cattle intended for graxing, and constituted the largest herd delivered there during the year, and greatly reduced the average at that agency, the other lour averages for that year at that agency being respectively; 1,045, 620, 930, and 1,065 pounds. It is also in evidence that at the Yaneton and Standing Rock agencies smaller cattle were generally preferred by the agent. It is also in evidence from the respectively of the fraud of cattle is on the Platte river, which accounts in a measure for the difference in the weight of herds delivered at Red Cloud and Spotted Tall as compared with those delivered in the weight have been perpetrated at Red Cloud similar fr

Cost of herding 32,500 head of eattle at \$2.500 head of cattle at \$2.50

Weight. Agency. 
 Red Cloud
 11,713 11,843,635 1,011 8022,649,03

 Whetstone
 5,078 8,129,433 1,009 221,527,03

 Yankton
 2,290 2,303,416 998 60,592,03

 Sante
 627 544,185 887 15,032.00

 Cheyenne River
 4,678 4,578,495 979 122,478.31

 Crow Creek a nd
 Grand River .... 9,314 9,172,786 994 250,414.43 36,689 36,471,930 994 995,694.45 The price for cows that year was about \$15, and for beeres \$21. Making use of the rule adopted for the forgoing calculations, we have the following results: results:
One-fourth, or 9,172 cows at \$15, \$137,580; three-fourths, or 27,517 beeves at \$21, \$577,857; herding at \$2 per head, \$75,378; total investment, \$788,815. Interest six months on investment at 10 per cent, \$20,440.78; total cost, \$282,855.78; net profits, \$165,435.70; total, \$26,504.45. This sum being paid to

\$60,440.75; total cost, \$628,286.75; net profits, \$158,\$638.75; total, \$95,694.45. This sum being paid to
the contractors.

It will be seen from the foregoing that with a
faithful compliance with the terms of the contract,
it is not only possible but practicable to realise
profits, which of themselves, and without the
hope or expectation of any illicit or fraudalent
gains, are sufficient to satisfy the capidity of any
ordinary man, and to justify the risk and labor of
the enterprise. And it will assist this view if we
recall the fact that herders in that country have
free and unrestricted use of unexcelled and
almost boundless grazing lands.

It is conclusively shown by the printed testimony that the ordinary price for through Texas
cattle at the present time is as follows: full grown
cows are \$12, and oxen and steers, four years and
upward, are \$20; it is shown that for cattle one,
two and three years old, the market is found
among the steck relisers of Kansas and Nebraska,
who hold them in the country until they are full
grown, thereby getting their increase in growth
and fiesh. The cows are kept for breeding, and
the steers and oxen, when fully grown and fattened, are shipped to Chicago and the Eastern
markets as fat beef.

In passing it will be proper to say that it is
clearly for the interest of a contractor furnishing

beef for the Indians to purchase the largest cattle the market affords, since he buys by the head, without reference to size, and sells wholly by weight. He could ill afford to turn in young caitle costing as above if the larger cattle wore accessible. As Mr. Boeler is represented as a very shrewd and accomplished business man, it can hardly be supposed that he falls to seek the cattle which will yield to him the largest profit.

In addition to the foregoing evidence upon the subject of weights, the agent and his clerk and all persons familiar with the facts declare that during the years in question and cattle have been received and receipted for at their actual weights and numbers. Upon this subject, also, we have the testimony of sattle dealers and men of experience in the frade. Among them is James F. Ellison, of Texas, one of the largest cattle dealers in the country. He testifies a follows, (pages 2s1 ann 322).

I sold cattle to Mr. Bosler last year. I sold him about seven thousand head last year. They were for the Indian contract. They were Texas cattle—cows and beeves—mostly beeves. By beeves I mean four-year-olds and upward. Anything under that would be considered stock cattle in the beef market. I have seen a good many cattle weighed, and I would estimate those cattle which I delivered to Mr. Bosler last year from 900 to 1,000 pounds, making a full average of 1,000 pounds. They were cows and beeves. I never sold any young eatile to him, because I had my contracts for young eatile with other parties, and I never delivered him any thing but cows and beeves and parties and I never delivered him any thing but cows and beeves and young eatile to him, because I had may contracts for young eatile with other parties, and I never delivered him any thing but cows and beeves. Aft. D. H. Snyder, of Texas, also a heavy cattle dealer, testifies as follows:

Q. Did you ever sell Mr. Bosler any cattle? A. Herer sold anny many. I sold him about 150 in the spring of 1873, and I sold him about 150 in the spring of 1874 a

900 pounds. But there are no cattle driven from there now.

Mr. J. W. Hiff, of Denver, a stock raiser and dealer in cattle, also testifies.

Q. Have you ever seen any cattle sold to Mr. Boeler for the Indian agencies? A. None at all this year. I saw some this year which had not been turned over yet, but they were intended for him. They were Mabry's and Littlefield's. I saw them at Ogalialia on the South Platte. I saw them at Ogalialia on the South Platte. I saw Mr. Littlefield's as they were said to be turned over. They were coming on the road to be turned over. They were coming on the road to be turned over. They here coming on the road to be turned over to Boeler's herd on the way to the agency. I should judge there were in that herd from fitteed hundred to two thousand. They were all steers, I should think. I don't remember seeing any cows. I thought the general appearance of that herd was very good. They were in a good condition to have come through from Texas. I remarked at the time that those cattle were in a better condition than cattle are generally coming through from Texas. From what I saw of that herd I would put them above the average, and think they would go from 930 to 1,000 pounds. I give this as my general opinion, without having examined them so carefully as if I was going to purchase, and, therefore, hesitate somewhat in giving this opinion. I bought of Mabry & Millett six thousand young cattle out of their herds, one, two and three-year-old steers. The largest steers I understood would go to Bosler.

Mr. Seth Mabry, the person'in whose name this year's contract was taken, and of the largest cattle dealers in Texas, who, with his associates, drove to that, market 60,000 head of cattle this year, testifies as follows:

Q. Did your firm sell to Bosler some cattle last season? A. Yee, sir. We sold him, I think, about five or six thousand cattle—the firm of Mabry & Millett. They were every one beeves, but three hundred, and I sold him three hundred ewer year-old eattle the twe since I have been be Mr. J. W. Iliff, of Denver, a stock raiser and

them for twelve hours before weighing them, then they would weigh considerably less than if weighed right off the ranche. If they were to be weighed in that way, I should estimate the eattie to weigh from nine hundred and fifty jounds to ten hundred and fifty, just owing to where those cattle came from in Texas. When you getwest of the San Antonio river, and go into the mountain region, the cattle are very large—from nine hundred and fifty, weighed right off the ranche. I have no hesitancy in saying so, for the reason that I filled those contracts in 1871 on the Missouri, and I had a hard time. The weight of my beef cattle averaged a good deal more than a thousand pounds all the way through. In the fall, in September, October and November, there were a good many of these cattle that weighed as high as thirteen hundred pounds, and in the spring they ran down to seven or eight hundred; that is the cattle furnished for the Yankton and Sante Indians. I have no hesitancy in saying that in this country, in ordinary seasons, the same grade of cattle would weigh from nine hundred and fifty pounds to ten hundred and fifty. I think the difference between lotting them for twelve hours and weighing them off grass and water would be seventy five younds.

Q. Where did you deliver the cattle you sold last year to Bosier? A. I delivered most of them up here for Red Cloud agency; I think I delivered three thousand here and three thousand on the Missouri river; we sold the Bosiers this year about twelve thousand here and three thousand on the missouri river; we sold the Bosiers this year about twelve thousand here and the rest at the other agencies.

As further evidence bearing upon the question of the actual weight of the active delivered during direct of the actual weight of the active delivered during the first and the cattle country during the cattle and the question of the actual weight of the active delivered during the particular of the actual weight of the active delivered during the cattle of the actual weight of the ac

twelve thousand here and the rest at the other agencies.

As further evidence bearing upon the question of the actual weight of the cattle delivered during these years, it may be well to refer to the reports of the several investigators who have preceded us. Mr. Samuel Walker—who in a manner investigated the affairs of Red Cloud agency within ninety days after Dr. Saville took possession, before any building had been completed, and when the Government property and Indian supplies were piled upon the prairies, covered only by paulins—states in his report that on the 18th of November, 1873, 410 beeves, averaging 267 pounds, were received and issued. As he states that he was present, and assisted in the weighing of this herd, we may receive this as a fact proved by his testimony.

we may receive this as a fact proved by mis testi-mony.

The report of the commission of which Bishop Hare was chairman, made to the Secretary of the Interior in April, 1874, which will be found printed at page 807, says in reference to the subject of beel: "The commission took particular pains to in-quire into the quality and weight of the beef fur-nished by the contractor during the fiscal year. The testimony of many witnesses and the personal observation of the members of the commission convince them that the cattle have been remarka-bly excellent in quality, size and condition, and

observation of the members of the commission convince them that the cattle have been remarkably excellent in quality, size and condition, and that the average weight has been, on the whole, considerably above that required by the contract. The high character of the gentlemen who composed that commission renders their testimony of great value and importance.

In the September following Indian Inspector J. D. Bevier made a thorough inspection of affairs at the Red Cloud agency. His report is printed in tall at page 819. In that report he says:

"In this connection it is but fair to say that the herd, spoken of as the best ever brought into the State of Nebraska, I found, as far as I could judge, as good as could be—nearly uniform in size, steers said to be from four to eight years old, all in good condition. There were a few cows, but as they are sold by weight, and always preferred by the Indians, I know of no objection to them."

If. Bevier came before the commissioners, and upon this point declared his report to be "strictly true." To the charges made by Mr. Walker replies were made in writing by Agents J. J. Saville and E. A. Howard, which are printed on pages 822 and 844.

We have thus far called attention to the testimony going to sustain the theory that all the beef receipted for was actually received by the agent.

plies were made in writing by Agents J. J. Saville and E. A. Howard, which are printed on pages 822 and 844.

We have thus far called attention to the testimony going to sustain the theory that all the beer receipted for was actually received by the agent. The testimony tending to sustain 'an opposite theory and the charges of Professor Marsh, though of a different character, merits careful attention. Professor Marsh says, in stating his own personal knowledge:

"On the morning of November 14, while I was at the Red Cloud agency, Mr. Bosler, one of the contractors, brought to the agency a herd of several hundred head of Texas cattle, the first that had been received for some weeks previous. This lot was accepted by the agent and receipted for, but he only weighed a portion of the herd. The cattle I saw and carefully examined. Major A. S. Burt, of the 9th infantry, who commanded the secort to my expedition, was with me at the time and also examined them with care. They were the poorest lot of Texas cattle I have ever seen during all my experience in the West, where I have seen many hundreds of herds, at various points between this agency and Southern Kansas, and have myself purchased many animals for the use of my expeditions. All the cattle in this herd were wretchedly gaunt and thin, and the majority of them were small, many being yearlings. A large number were of the kind known among cattle men as 'scalawags,' and not a few were weak and decrepit. I noticed the character of these cattle particularly, because the beef issued at this agency had been the subject of several conversations between Red Cloud, dreneral Bradley and myself, and I was desirous of knowing with certainty whether the statements of the chief on this point were true. In the afternoon of the same day that the cattle were received—Movember 14—I witnessed, in company with Major A. S. Burt, the issue of beaf, when a large portion of these cattle were delivered to the Indians. This delivery was made from the agency corral, and the cattle were tur

the lith of November, who may be supposed to have no personal interest in the subject; and it will be interesting to sotice how differently different persons, who were present at the time, with count opportunities for observation, riewed the matter. Mr. J. W. French, of Cheyenne, who saw the cattle weighed, and watched the issue to the Indiana, testified as follows:

I was there; it was on the lith of November, the same time that Prof. Marsh was there, sitting in a buggy. the same time that Prof. Marsh was there, sitting in a buggy.

Q. Did you see the cattle? A. I did, sir, I saw them in the corral, and as they left the corral, and save them in the corral, and save some of them shot.

Q. What could you say of them? A. I could only say! was a good deal surprised at the report in the New York papers, and the report that. Prof. Marsh made of the cattle being poor—a scury lot of cattle. They did look to us at that time, while in the corral, a little rangeof, from the fact it was a stormy day. There was a good doal of rain and show on them, and the half was wet, and their frames were more prominent than they are the fact if the save that or rain and snow on them, and the hair was wet, and their frames were more prominent than they would have otherwise looked, and they did look a little gaunt; but I didn't consider that as anything particular; they had not had any water, probably, for some hours, but the average condition I thought was—

Q. What as to weight or size? Do you know anything about the weight of cattle? A. I am not a judge, particularly, not sufficiently to average a herd of cattle within fifty or a hundred-pounds each head of cattle.

Q. You say to "average" them; do you understand that to be the system—that the cattle are averaged? A. No, sir; you speak of the whole as a unit, as I understand you.

Q. Yes; I had asked you what their size was, what was the heaviest ox you saw there, according to your best judgment? A. Twelve hundred pounds.

Q. And what the lightesi? A. I should not

what was the heaviest of you are tibers, according to your best judgment? A. Twelve hundred pounds,

Q. And what the lightest? A. I should not like to put my opinion against anything of that sort; I didn't give it special attention; they were large Texas cattle, that very large horns, and I regarded them as an average lot of Texas cattle, Q. Do you know whether they were fat cattle or lean? A. I regarded them as an average lot of cattle, I did not look upon them as stall-fed cattle or very poor; a good average lot of cattle for that time of year; they naturally would be good at that time of year. I did not regard them at all an especially poor lot of cattle, that is, poor in Eesh.

Q. Did you have any conversation with Prof. Marsh on that day? A. Yes, sir, considerable.

Q. Upon the subject. We were talking bones at that time; be was a bone sharp, and I was interested particularly with him in getting bones for him.

Q. But in reference to the distribution of supplies or annuity goods, or anything eize upon the subject, did you have any conversation with him? A. I don't know that I did, any more than he was expressing himself with a degree of surprise; it was the tirst time he had ever seen anything so wonderful as what he was looking at at that time there.

Q. Did he comment upon any part of the distrihere.
Q. Did he comment upon any part of the dist

O. Did be comment upon any part of the distribution as wrong or irregular? A. No, sir; not to me at that time. He disan't seem to express himself that he was discovering any fraud, or anything of that sort at all.

Jules Ecoffe, who Professor Marsh referred us to as a reliable man, testifies as follows:

Q. Do you remember Professor Marsh; did you ever see him? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you see any cattle issued at the time he was there? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you see any cattle issued at the time he was there? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What kind of cattle were they? A. They were over the usual average.

Q. Would those cattle you saw issued on that occasion average 1,000 pounds all round? A. Well, they might, but I don't believe they would. They were larger than those they generally issued.

William Rowland, an interpreter for the Cheyenne Indians, testifies:

Q. Were you here in November, 1874; the time that Professor Marsh was here? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were you present at the issue of beef about the 8th or 14th of November, 1874; the time that Professor Marsh was here? A. Yes, sir. I have been at every beef issue; I guess I have not missed one since I have been here. It is part of my business to be here to interpret for the Indians in receiving their beef.

Q. As you have seen all these issues of beef, generally, were the eattle issued at that time of similar quality to those issued before and since?

A. Well, yes; I don't think, the way the beef has run, as a general thing, (except about two issues last winter, during that cold weather, when it was run.

run, as a general thing, (except about two issues last winter, during that cold weather, when it was a little thin and poor,) that they have been any different. Most of the time we have what we call different. Most of the time we have what we call good beef here. Louis Reshaw, the half-breed, testifies as fol-Louis Resnaw, the hands of the corrait A. I was not at the scales. They were weighed when I got there, I guess. I guess they must have been, for they issued them right out.

Q. Mr. Reshaw, what kind of cattle were those that were issued on that occasion? A. They were small cattle; the most of them were not fit for beef.

were small catic; the most of them were not it for beef.

Q. Have you had experience in the weighing of catile, so that you could give an estimate of the weight of those cattle? A. I could not do it, because I have not been around when the catile have been weighed.

Q. But have you seen other cattle weighed? A. I have seen big beef cattle weighed.

Q. Well, has your observation among cattle been such that you could state something near what would be the probable average weight of those cattle? A. It would be pretty hard for me to say that; I could not very well tell; I would have to guess at it; but they were mighty small cattle.

have to guess at it; but they were mighty small cattle.

Q. And are you not sufficiently acquainted with the average weight of such cattle as to be able to say what those would probably weigh—to hazard an opinion on the subject? A. No, sir.

Major A. S. Burt, of the Ninth infantry, stationed at Fort Laramie, testifies:

Q. You belong to the Ninth infantry, I believe?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Major, were you present at the issue of cattle by the Indian agent at Red Cloud Agency on the fourteenth of November last? A. I don't know the date, sir; but I was present at an issue of cattle by Dr. Saville in November last. Professor Marsh was with me. He rode down there with me.

were Texas cattle, miserably poor, some of them so weak the Indians could not good them out of a walk, and the cattle were, as a rule, small is size. A. Yes, sir; I remember such a certificate as that.

Q. Can you form any estimate of the number of cattle in the herd? A. No, sir; The corral was full; there was harely room for a man to go round and drive them out when they issued them. I don't know how many, but enough to make an issue at that agency. I don't know anything about the number so as to fix my mind. I was not there as an investigating committee, but simply went with Professor Marsh to see the issue as to how it was done. I did not fix in my mind any number, but remember the condition of the cattle was poor.

Q. What do you mean by saying that they were in a miserable condition? A. I mean that they were walking skin and bone. This observation applies to them generally. I could not say that every one was skin and bones; but my general observation of the cattle was that they were skin and bones; that is, very poor.

Q. Do you remember whether the majority were steers or cows? A. No, sir; I could not tell whether they were or not.

Q. You spoke of some of them being so weak that the Indians could not run them. About how many did you see in that condition? A. I could not say; but that fact impressed itself upon my mind, because, as you remember, the Indians slaughter most of their cattle on the ground, and they drive them out; and in order to get them to run they would start them with their goods; and in several cases they could not make the cattle good of a walk, and the impression on my mind was that it was because they were so poor. I could not fax any number.

Q. Do you know how far these cattle had been driven the day before the issue? A. No, sir; I don't know anything about these cattle, weighed; I noticed no scales at the corral for weighing cattle. There was no snow ou the ground that day. There might have been snow in the gallies.

Q. Had it not been snowing or raining one or twe days before? A.

looked, some of them, thus, but it is a dition.
Q. What kind of weather was it at that time?
A. Very severe cold weather. They had a severe snow-storm while I was there.
Q. Did you see the cattle weighed, or any of them? A. No, sir.
Q. Conid you be able to say whether those cattle were of average size or not? A. They were small, thin cattle, that were issued to the tribes that I remember. remember.

Q. Were they as large as those of the ordinary herds of Texas beef cattle which they have in this country? A. Yes, sir, I should say they Q. Was Major Burt present with you at the time you saw the berd of cattle driven in? A. I think he was. There was Major Burt, General Brad-ley, some officers from the post and Professor Marsh.

ley, some officers from the post and Professor Marsh.

Q. You described some of these cattle as thin in fiesh, but on the whole as fair, in a fair condition?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you see any cattle in that herd which could be designated properly as walking skeletons? A. No, sir.

As against the testimony of the Pairbanks' scales, used to weigh the cattle on that day, the conflicting testimony of these gentlemens—tew, if any of whom ever saw a herd of cattle weighed, and all of whom are now giving opinions formed casually and incidentally, and with no anticipation of ever making them public—should manifestly be received with some grains of allowance, it was well established that that herd was delivered at a season of the year, of all others, when through Texas cattle are usually in the best condition, and no reason appears why that particular herd should be walking "skin and bone." There is, however, the circumstance that the weather was at that time very cold, that it had been snowing for two days and ope night, and that the cattle had been deprived of food and water during that

countenance from the great mass of the evidence.

The testimony of Mr. G. M. Bosler, the chief herder on this point, confirmed by many other witnesses, is as follows:

Q. Mr. Bosler, were you present at the delivery of cattle at Red Cloud Agency November 14, 1874? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you see Professor Marsh at or about that time? A. I did not see the Professor at the delivery of the cattle. I saw him afterward at the Agency. Agency.
Q. Did you have any conversation with him about the cattle? A. No, sir.
Q. Was it on the same day as the delivery of the cattle that you saw him at the Agency? A. I the cattle that you saw him at the Agency? A. I could not say.

Q. Did he make any remark to you or in your hearing as to the condition of the cattle? A. No, sir.

Q. Was you the only person named Bosler who was present at this delivery? Yes, sir.

Q. I call your attention to the statement, on page 25, of Professor Marsh's pamphiet: "The cattle of this head were so wretchedly poor that even the contractor, Mr. Bosler, deemed it necessary to apologize for them." I want to ask you, did you, to any person, make any statement respecting the condition of the cattle in the nature

[Sec Third Page.]

NOLAN.—October 18, at 5:20 a. m., Many, beloved daughter of Mary and James F. Nolan, aged nine years, six months and one day.

Of such is the Kingdom of Heaven.
Funeral will take place from the re-idence of her parents, 1413 Eighth street northwest, on Wednesday, the 2th inst., at 3 p. m. Friends of the family are invited to attend. day, the 2th inst., at 3p. m. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

LANDON.—At Vermon Oaks, near Mt. Vermon, at the residence of her grandson-in-law, (J. H. Ku. hling.) on Saturday, October in Mrs. CATALINA VAN KESS LANDON, in the seventy-ninth year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to St. John's church, at 10 clock p. m., Tuesday, the 11th inst. Faneral at 30 clock p. m.

KIRKLEY.—On the 18th instant, of typhoid fever, Francis Dashiell, son of Joseph W. and Louisa M. Kirkley, in the third year of his age.

Functal services at the hous of his parents, 100 Twenty-fifth treet, on Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock. Friends of the family invited to attend.

MCKENNEY.—On the 17th Instant, at 12 o'clock p. m., Janes Hemer McKenner, aged fifty-six Years.

Pears, SARS SILES MADE TO THE STATE OF months and ten days.

WHALEY.—in this city. on the 17th inst., JOHN
L. WHALEY. aged seventy years and ten months.

The funeral will take blace to day, at 3 p. m.,
from his late residence, owner of Massachusetts
avenue and Fourth street northwest. No. 317.

UNDERTAKERS. RICHARD W. BARKER.

CABINETMAKER AND UNDERTAKER! NO. 61 ELEVENTH STREET NORTHWEST Between F and G. The Celebrated Stein and a variety of other Caskets and Cot fins of the latest patterns. Robes and Shrouds. Bodies EMBALMED and prepared for trans-portation at the abortest notice.

R. F. HARVEY. UNDERTAKER

934 P STREET NORTHWEST.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES. PAILY UNION PRAYER-MEET-ING, by order of the City Pastors, in Foundry Church, at 5 o'clock p. m. Rev. C. P. MAS-DEN, of Philadelphia, successor there to Dr. Tal-madge, will preach EVERY Nit-HT at 7:30 o'clock, Service of song and prayer at 7 o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES

PREPARING THE DEAD FOR BURIAL.—Mrs. MARY BROWN can be found at any hour at her reside see, '22 Temperasee Hall alley, between Ninth and Teuth streets northered. I. O. O. F., ATTENTION — ALL
members of the Order who intend visiting
Leesburg are requisted to maseable at Old Fellows' Ball, Serenth street northwest, on THURSDAY MOKNING, at 7 o'clock sharp. Tickets can
be had of the committee at the hall, on Turnsday
and Wednesday evenings. By order:
THUS. W. FOWLER,
eci9-3t Secretary to Committee.

NOTICE—AN ADJOURNED ANnual meeting of the stockholders of the
Washington Brick-Machine Company, for the election of nine trustees and other business, will be
held on TUESUAY, November 18, at 2 o'clock p.
m., at the office of the company,
CLEPHANE,
Secretary. TARMY AND NAVY MARKET.

COR. SEVENTEENTH STREET AND PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE
For neatness, cleanness and selection of Choice
Meats of all kinds, Butter, Eggs, Cheese,
Lard, Game. Fish, Oysters, Vegetables and Caun-d
Goods of all kinds cannot be surpassed in Washington.

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SAVINGS BACKS,
Southeast corner Virginia avenue and Four-anda-balf street, has removed to the northeast corner
of Four-and-a-half and E streets southwest.
F. A. BOSW Elik. BR. W. P. LAWVER, HAVING returned to the city, will resume the Prac-tice of Medicine at his former office, 1731 Peansyl-vania avenue.

REMEMBER JUSTH'S OLD
STAND. He pays for second-hand Clothing. Roots, shoes, &c., as "Fair (cach) Prices" as be always hes, at 80 D street, between Sixth and Seventh streets northwest. Note by mail promptivatended to. ONLY PURE SPRING WATER ly attended to. old at Temple Drug Store.

THE COLDEST AND PUREST Soda Water is at the Temple Drug Store, drawn from the steel fountains. IMPROVED APPARATUS AND
Steel Founts guarantee the purity of Soda
and Mineral Waters at the Temple Drug Store.

FURE CREAM, GENUINE FRUIT OF UNRIVALED FLAVOR Milburn's Famous Polar Soda,
At 1429 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,
is the most superband delicions drink yet introduced. jell-if

TEETH 97 PER SET. EITHER
jaw, by Dr. A. PRATC, graduate of 9blo
College of Dental Surgery, and of the Rush Mcdicalt College. Chicago, 40 Seventh street, east side,
corner of D. Gas and chloroform used in extractug teeth.

DR. J. B. JOHNSON, OF ALEXandria, Va., offers his professional services as Surgeon, Physician and Oculist to the citigens of the District of Columbia.
Office No. 1411 Pennsylvania avenue, between
Willard's notei sand the Owen house.
Office hours from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. my25-tf PRINTED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE at the REPUBLICAN JOB OFFICE. nois-tf

ELECTRICITY WORKS WON DERS IN THE CURE OF DISEASE Dr. Sturgh and wife warrants a cure in less time and for less money, than any other known treat, ment. No. 100 F street northwest. myzb-jy myzb-jy PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY compounded at COUGHLIN'S TEMPLE DRUG STORE, Masonic Yemple. Jani2 WRAPPING PAPER FOR SALE at this office.

OURSENT AND BACK NUMBERS
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and all other city papers, can be obtained from
J. BRAD, ADAMS, Stationer and News Dealer,
under St. Cloud hotel, corner F and Ninth streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS MUSIC! MUSIC! THE LATEST AND most popular Brass and String Music will be furnished by 190NCH'S BAND at the shortest notice and reasonable terms. Orders to be left at the leader's residence, 557 Eighth street southeast or at the principal music stores, will meet prompt attention.

FINE OLD RYE WHISKY, For Medicinal and Family use. FINE OLD WHEAT WHISKY, FINE OLD WHEAT WHISKY.

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CRACKED WHEAT,

IMPERIAL GRANUM,

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MOCKING BIRD FOOD,

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GRAPES: MALAGA. CATAWBA CONCORD. 10NA. CAR LOAD JUST RECEIVED.

Q. Q. CORNWELL & BONS.

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FOR SALE—HOUSE ON EAST SIDE OF Twelfth street, between W and Boundary northwest, last see in the rough repair, and is a very destrable home; a threat and Bill paid monthly very destrable home; a threat and Bill paid monthly are on the irvail. W. F. R. Cally Concer like this street and New York Swams. October POR SALE-THAT VERY DESIRABLE and attractive home. No. 221 I street; these stocks and bacement, it reoms and beforeous, hot and cold safe; every modern convenience. A rare chance to gat a complete home in the heart of the city. Terms easy; title perfect; postension at once. Apply to B. H. WARNER, octable. Corner Sevents and Faircets.

FORSALE. I offer for sale all classes of BRICK AND FRAME HOUSES, situated in some of the most desirable identions on CAPITOL HILL, as prices to sait those who desire to purchase. LOTS of all dimensions can be o purchase. LOIS of an discussion of the property of the terms.

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FOR SALE.

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ATTENTION, CAPITALISTS AND SPECULATORS. The home of the late Senstor William A. Buck

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FOR SALE—HOUSES FOR \$30,000, \$20,000, \$20,000, \$5,000, \$15,000, \$15,000, \$2,000, \$7,500, \$6,000, \$6,000, \$4,000, \$2,000, \$10,000. Well located and on casy terms.

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Minnesota, to exchange for District property. Apply to

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POR SALE-FINE HOUSE, PRESSED-brick, In bear nart of Third street, No. 42, between D and E, near City Hall. Fourteen rooms, large and small. All moders improvements, bathroom, water-closets, stationary wash-tubs, Bibbhester, range, gas and water to top. Price very moderate, and terms easy. Apply to

Cownselior-st-Law, LeDroit Building, Fand Eight streets. FOR SALE-HORSE BUGGY AND HAR-ness, in first rate order. Horse is kind, will stand without hitching, and is a fast roat horse. Inquire at KELEHER'S STABLES, 427 Eighth street.

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sep25-if No. 714 Tenth street northwest

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G. A. A.B. sep25-tf No. 714 Tenth street northwest

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These elegant houses, most desirably located, are not entirely completed.

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T. N. NAUDAIN. oct16-tf JOHN T. MITCHELL

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Men's Linen-bosom Shirts, 75c., \$1 to \$5.

Men's Linen-bosom Shirts, 75c., \$1 to \$5.

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